

On June 11, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7389. Misbranding of Knoxit. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles of * * * 32 Knoxit Globules Cystitis and 3 Dozen Bottles of * * * 3½ Oz. Knoxit Liquid. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10179, 10180. I. S. Nos. 13540-r, 13541-r. S. Nos. E-1330, E-1336.)

On May 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles of * * * 32 Knoxit Globules Cystitis and 3 dozen bottles of * * * 3½ Oz. Knoxit Liquid, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 28, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of samples of the articles made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Knoxit Globules consisted essentially of a mixture of copaiba and oil of cassia, and that the Knoxit Liquid consisted essentially of zinc acetate, hydrastis alkaloids, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the Knoxit Globules were represented to be a treatment for cystitis, gonorrhœa and blennorrhœa, and the Knoxit Liquid to be a prophylactic and treatment for catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, and throat, ulcers, hemorrhoids, and for gonorrhœa, and that the statements appearing on the cartons and bottle label and in the circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent, in that the drugs did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for them.

On June 4, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7390. Adulteration and misbranding of creamery butter. U. S. * * * v. 150 Boxes of Creamery Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10530. I. S. No. 12956-r. S. No. E-1504.)

On June 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 boxes of 40 pounds each, and 50 boxes of 20 pounds each, of a product purporting to be creamery butter, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 19, 1919, by the Bridgeman Russell Co., Duluth, Minn., and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Rhode Island, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "Ferncrest Creamery Butter One pound net. Made in the finest dairy sections of Vermont from perfectly pure selected Jersey cream churned daily and packed in parchment-lined boxes. Retaining all the fine delicate flavor."